Vol. LIV... No. 17,507.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1894: -TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE CZARINA STRICKEN. PROSTRATED BY APOPLEXY.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION EXTREMELY CRITICAL.

GRAND-DUKE GEORGE SAID TO BE DYING-THE CZAR TAPPED FOR DROPSY-THE ORIGIN OF HIS MALADY-MEAGRE REPORTS FROM LIVA-

DIA RECEIVED IN THE CAPITAL-DAILY BULLETINS SENT TO QUEEN VIC-TORIA-THE CZAR'S RECENT IN-TERVIEW WITH THE HEIR APPARENT

Vienna, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Neue Freie Presse" says that the Czarina, who had watched constantly until today at her husband's bedside, has had a stroke of apoplexy. The Grand-duchess Xenia, her elder daughter, has broken down under the nervous strain and is obliged to pass most of the time in bed.

The Czar was tapped to-day for dropsy. It is improbable that the Princess Alix will reach Livadia in time to be married to the Czarewitch before the Czar's death.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.-Conflicting rumors in regard to the condition of the Czar are increasing. Official circles either profess to have no information or positively refuse to furnish any; and several Russian journals, unable to get news other wise, are sending correspondents to Livadia.

Rarlin Oct. 20.-General von Werder, German Ambassador to Russia, has lately been visiting in Berlin. Yesterday, in consequence of the receipt of urgent communications from the Russian Embassy here, he went to the palace and applied for an immediate audience with the Kaiser. The application was at once granted, and at the close of the audience the Ambassador started with all possible haste for St. Petersburg.

Private telegrams from St. Petersburg say that the Czar's physicians have decided that he is suffering from blood poisoning. At the Foreign Of fice news of the Czar's death is expected at any

The "Vossische Zeitung" says it has information that the marriage of the Czarewitch to Prin cess Alix of Hesse will take place at the bedside of the Czar

The condition of the Czar's consumptive son. Grand-duke George, continues to be exceedingly serious. It is said in some quarters that he is dying.

London, Oct. 20 .- The Czarina continues send daily telegraphic bulletins as to the condition of the Czar from Livadia to the Queen and the Princess of Wales, the latter of whom purposes going to Livadia about the middle of Nov. ember. The Czarina in her bulletins communicates to the Queen and the Princess the opinions of the physicians in attendance upon His Majesty, and these are of a much less alarming character than are the current public reports.

The condition of the Czar has grown wors during the week. Since Wednesday his limbs have become slightly affected by dropsy, and his sleep, which he takes only in short snatches, is frequently broken by spasms of the heart, attended with great difficulty and pain in breathing, which cause the Czar to think his last mo ment has come. These spasms are always followed by excessive general collapse. Still his physicians do not despair of being able to prolong his life for months, but they positively deeline to make any prediction as to how long he will live. His malady follows the course of a severe type of Bright's disease. The advices received by the Queen have certainly not led her

to look for the immediate death of the Czar. A dispatch to "The Globe" from Paris says that the rumor that the Czar is the victim of foul play is discredited everywhere in that city except in the Russian quarter. It is believed generally, however, that he is a victim of neg-

"The Evening News" publishes a special dispatch from Livadia, on the authority of a

physician, saying:

physician, saying:

The Czar has been seized within the last forty-eight hours with a series of convuisive attacks such as are the precursors of dire calamity. These attacks are accompanied by temporary recurrences of unconsciousness, due to uraemic poisoning, the result of the circulation in the blood of products which the kidneys were unable to carry off. A serious weakness of the heart was facquent for several months, with signs of mitral disease of that cran, and a valvular affection of the heart, which had aiready on two occasions caused congestion of the lungs, latterly manifested itself with alarming frequency. All hope of the Czar's recovery has been abandoned.

In regard to the policy of the Czarewitch, Stepblak, the Russian Nihilist, in an interview today said that the Heir-Apparent's characte was an enigma, but that it was improbable that the new regime would concede anything in the direction of Liberalism. If a Council of Regency were formed, with the Grand-duke Vladimir, the Czar's eldest brother, who is strongly reactionist in his views, as one of its members, the administration of the Government would be far worse than under the Czar. Stepniak expressed the opinion that among the ruling powers at St. Petersburg there were none of sufficient in-telligence to advise reforms in the government of

the Empire.
Paris, Oct. 20.—At a Cabinet council held at Paris, Oct. 20.—At a Cabinet council held at the Falance of the Elysée to-day, Premier Dupuy announced that he had received official telegrams informing him that the Czar's condition had slightly improved. Prayers are being offered in all parts of the Republic for the recovery of the Russian Emperor.

The "Nation" asserts that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received news that the Czar died last night, and that he is withholding the dispatch until the news shall have

holding the dispatch until the news shall have bea confirmed by the Russian Embassy here. The officials at the Foreign Office declare that

A dispatch has been received.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, received here
at 120 p. m. says the latest news from Livadia
represents the condition of the Czar as so grave
as to leave no ground for hope that he can survive for many days. He is suffering from extreme mental depression, in addition to his physical malady. There is a public feeling of great impatience in St. Petersburg at the paucity of the part. atience in St. Petersburg at the paucity news from Livadia. Prayers for the Czar recovery are being offered up from all parts of the Empire. Many persons are reassured when they learn that he is able to be out of bed, but those having intimate knowledge of the facts have no hope of his recovery or even of his tem-

In regard to the Czar's illness, the "Figaro"

Eminent physicians are of the opinion that the symptoms of the Czar's malady do not present the usual signs of renal disease. It is certain that a sister of the Czarina received an official message a fortugat ago, saying that His Majesty was suffering from a timor above his left breast. Dr. Zacharin expressed his belief that it was of a cancerous nature and that a successful operation was impossible, On the other hand, Professor Leyden believed that the growth was of a mild type.

The "Figaro" adds that the Czar has been badly nursed, and that the arrangements for treating him at Livadia have been of an extremely primitive character.

The "Figaro" publishes an article retrospective of the Czar's illness, which is believed to have been furnished by the Russian Embassy here. His malady, the article says, is the result of his attack of influenza, which developed into pleurisy, in 1832. The Czar had never fully recovered from that illness, but he refused to listen to the advice of his physicians, believing that his phenomenally robust constitution would carry him through eventually. He persisted in performing his daily arduous duties, and it was with a feeldaily arduous duties, and it was with a feelof terror that he received his physicians'
theation that he was afflicted with Bright's
case. This was made known to him on
aust 13, the anniversary of his first attack of lates. He was accordingly removed to Belovej aya, Poland, and thence taken to Spala. From latter place he was removed to Livadia. Changes did not procuce any real effect.

by the press until the crisis came, when the Im-

Vienna, Oct. 20.-Dispatches received here from authentic sources in Livadia say that the Czar spends most of the day out of bed, and

frequently walks up and down his sitting-room. Grand-duke Vladimir arrived here last night on his way to Livadia. It is announced that at the moment of his leaving Paris, on Thursday, he received a telegram from the Czarewitch, saying that the Czar had taken breakfast with his family. The Grand-duke resumed his journey this morning. The Grand-duke Alexis is expected to pass through Vince hefore morning on his way to Livadia.

enna before morning on his way to Livadia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that early in his illness the Czar had a long interview with the Czarewitch, in which he outlined the policies which should be pursued in foreign and demestic affairs, and insisted upon

his son's marriage to Princess Alix of Hesse.

The Czar expressed his earnest desire that the
marriage take place without delay, in order that
he might give his blessing to the couple before

Grand-duke and Grand-duchess Constantine left Venice for Livadia to-day.

AN OUTBURST AGAINST ENGLAND.

ATTACKS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON HER ATTI-TUDE IN THE EAST BELIEVED TO BE INSPIRED. London, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from the Vienna correspondent of "The Times," commenting upon the illness of the Czar, notes the outburst of the Russian press against Great Britain's attitude in Eastern Asia. The correspondent adds that it is remarked in Vienna that, as these attacks extend to so many of the leading Russian journals, they must be prompted by a mot d'ordre from some where, even though the authorities themselves may decline to accept the responsibility. Without attaching undue importance to what has been said to far by the Russian newspapers, it would be a

mistake not to take it into account. He continues:

I venture to make this statement, not because I profess to know what the full foreign policy of Russia is likely to be, but because I happen to be in possession of trustworthy information concerning the present policy of certain other countries which leads to the conclusion that there is some shifting of base in the relations of several of the great Powers. Among themselves this may have more serious consequence in the presence of a change of rulers in Russia than it would have had otherwise.

M'KINLEY IN NEW-ORLEANS

REMARKABLE WELCOME FOR THE OHIO GOVERNOR.

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS OF THE HALL UNABLE TO HEAR HIM-A SIG-

NIFICANT PROTECTION DEMONSTRATION. New-Orleans, Oct. 20.-Thirteen thousand citi

zens of the Pelican State were crowded into the Auditorium to-night to give greeting to Governor McKinley, and after the police, as a precautionary measure, had formed a cordon about every entrance, fully one-half of that number sought for admittance in vain. It was the most remarkable political demonstration that Louisiana has witnessed since the early '70s and the agitation that preceded the Warmoth regime, nor were the participants confined to residents of the Crescent City. Delegations were present from New-Iberia. Lake Charles, Stidell, Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, Alex andria, Hammond and others of the principal points in this State and Mississippi within a radius of 200 miles, and these vied with each other in the five minutes of enormous cheering that re-warded Ohio's Governor for the exertion and fa-tigues involved in his journey South.

The train to which Governor McKinley's special car had been attached at Chattanooga

special car had been attached at Chattanooga last night, reached the city shortly after 2 p. m., having been delayed for nearly two hours across the State line in Mississippi by a freight wreck twenty miles out. The car was boarded by a committee of business men and sugar planters, headed by ex-Governor Henry C. Warmoth, and Robert Bleakley, president of the Commercial Club, who expressed to the visitors a hearty welcome to the State. There was a big crowd at the depot and three cheers were called for and given with a will, as the Governor alighted from the train and entered his carriage.

his carriage.

The route to the Hotel Royal lay through the historic French quarter, and on both sides of the street the residents, men and women, had gathered on doorsteps or in windows, and gave gnition to the Governor through cheers o waving handkerchiefs.

The meeting at the Auditorium was announced

for 8 o'clock, but two hours earlier the crowds around the public entrances were so dense that around the public entrances were so dense that the doors opened and a company of police was called for to assist in regulating admissions. Five hundred women were admitted through a private door and escorted to seats on the east side of the amphitheatre.

Governor McKinley, arm-in-arm with General W. J. Behan, appeared in the wing. The cheers and applause were deafening and long continued. Quiet was restored only when the enthusiastic expectators had worn themselves out, and then

spectators had worn themselves out, and then General Behan, as a prelude to the feature of the night, read a letter from Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, advocating protection for the sugar

Nearly every sentence of McKinley's speech, which occupied over two hours in delivery, was interrupted with cheers, and at times the audi-ence fairly went wild. The speech was a strong ence fairly went wild. The speech was a strong plea for protection.

After the meeting Governor McKinley held a

reception at the Hotel Royal and was enter-tained by the members of the National Republi-can Committee of Louisiana, under whose auspices the demonstration had been arranged. At midnight he started on a 1,200-mile trip to West Virginia, in which State he is scheduled to

FIGHT OVER THE VACCINATION LAW.

A LOCAL ISSUE IN NEWBURG TAKEN INTO THE COURT FOR SETTLEMENT.

Newburg, Oct. 20 (Special).-For some there has been a warm fight against the Newburg Board of Education, which is solidly Republican, for issuing an order preventing calldren who are not vaccinated from attending the public The order is the outcome of a few cases of small-pox that had broken out here just previous to its being issued. One of the newspapers took up the fight, and championing the cause of the anti-vacinationists, scathingly berated the School Board, before whom it presented, what it claimed to be, th request of 2,300 bona-fide petitioners, to reconsider the order, and let me children attend school. The board resolutely refused to do any such thing, tak-ing the stand that the law of the State on the subject was mandatory, and the order must stand. The "Antis" then formed a league, whose purpos is to defeat all candidates for the School Board who do not come out in opposition to the law. A the head of this league is Dr. Peter M. Barday, who is president of the Columbus Trust Company, and among its members are several physicians who are opposed to the vaccination law. One of the are opposed to the vaccination law. One of the things so far done by the lengue is to get Louis F. Goodsell, Republican candidate for the Assembly, to pledge himself to do all he can to have the law repeated. But to-day things have taken another turn and the courts are to be invoked. David H. Forson, of the firm of Forson & Ross, stone dealers, applied through counsel to Judge Brown for an order directing the whole Board of Education to appear before him to show cause why Mr. Forson's children have been refused admission to the public schools, Judge Brown granted the order and the "Antis" are jubliant over the prospect of having the matter reviewed in the courts. The board is strongly upheld in some quarters and the percentage of children not in school on account of the order is small.

NEED NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CAMPAIGN FUNDS San Francisco, Oct. 20.—The circular recently issued by the Civil Service Commission has been posted in the Custom House and Postoffice here. posted in the Custom House and Postomice here. It gives notice to Government employes that they are under no obligations to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and that they cannot be molested for refusing to make them. Both Collector Wise and Postmaster McCoppin express themselves as glad that such notice has been given, but each says that no one in his office will be asked to make a campaign contribution.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR CHAUVIN'S MONEY Detroit, Oct. 20.-There is another alleged heir to \$250,000 left by Chauvin, the murdered Grosse Point hermit. She writes from a California town, Point nermit. She writes from a California town, signing herself Louise Trombley, and says that she is Chauvin's niece and that the old man paid for her education. The Chauvin family has been well known here for three generations, and the California woman's claim is considered absurd.

ALLEGED JAPANESE REPULSE GRANT'S TAINTED RECORD

REPORTED BATTLE ON THE BANKS OF THE YALOO.

THE JAPANESE SAID TO BE ABOUT TO BLOCKADE THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI-AN ARMY OF 40,000 SAILS FROM HIROSHIMA-CHI-NESE WARSHIPS AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the Chinese report that a battle has been fought on the banks of the lower Yaloo River in which the Japanese troops, who made the attack, were repulsed with heavy losses. It is added that neither side claims a decided victory.

It is regarded as probable that the Japanes will declare an effective blockade of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li within the coming week.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin reports that large quantities of muritions of war, supplied by Germans, are arriving there and being forwarded to New-Chwang and Port Arthur, German con-New-Chwang and Port Arthur, German con tracts for further supplies have been concluded. "The Standard" prints a dispatch from Tokio saying that 40,000 Japanese troops under com

mand of Marshal Count Oyama, who was temporarily relieved from his duties as Minister of Corea, have left Hirowshima. The destination of this force is not known. A fleet of thirty-five ransports was necessary to convey them.

A dispatch from Che-Foo to "The Pall Mall Gazette" says that the Chinese fleet has been com-pletely refitted and has sailed away from the harbor. It is reported that Japanese warship

pletely reflitted and has salied away from the harbor. It is reported that Japanese warships are cruising about Ping-Yang Inlet.

There is a prospect of new trouble in Corea growing out of the restlessness of the rebellious natives. A large force of Tonghak rebels is threatening Scoul.

"The St. James Gazette" publishes a dispatch "The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Yokohama saying that several hundred Coreans have rebeiled in the Province of Chal-La-Do, the extreme southwest province of Corea, and that a combined Corean and Japanese force has been sent to suppress the uprising. The Coreans, the dispatch says, have become restless under the firm rule of the Japanese.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.-Four of the warships of the Chinese Southern Squadron have arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Chinese steamer Tung-Chow which has arrived here reports that two Chinese fronclads and one cruiser which were repaired at Port Arthur have reached Wei-Hai-Wei. More extensive repairs are required on the other warships, and they will not be able to leave Port Arthur for some time.

COREA HONEYCOMBED WITH FRAUD. EXACTIONS OF PETTY OFFICIALS SAID TO BE THE REAL CAUSE OF THE UPRISING IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Washington, Oct. 20 .- Some surprise is expressed at the Japanese Legation at the report that the upat the Japanese Legation or rising in Southwestern Corea is due to the restiess ness of the natives under the "firm rule of Japan." The Japanese Government, it is asserted, is not at tempting any firm rule in Corea, or any rule at all Its only purpose is to secure administrative reform Corea. The Japanese troops in the country arfew in number and are there for the sole purpose of protecting Japanese interests. The real reason for the revolt in the southwestern provinces, it is said, is the system of wrong which the Corean people have endured from the official class. It is asserte that Corea, like China, is honeycombed with and that the civil officers especially live by bribery and upon what they can extort from the natives It is stated as a fact that the petty Government fficials at Seoul live on from year to year with the expectation of securing a promotion which will se ure for them an appointment in some of the provinces from which they may speedily become rich The Government, it is said, requires each province to pay a certain sum annually, which is raised by The officials in charge fix the tax rate t suit themselves, and after turning in the amoun required by the Government pocket the remainder A curious instance of the venality of Corean officials was related to-day by a man who has spen many years in the East. The Corean money, h many years in the East. The Corean money, he explained, is cumbersome, and a person who journeys through the country carrying with him sufficient means to meet his expenses would need an additional horse to pack the money. On one occasion an officer of the Japanese Government, whose business requires him to travel extensively through the Corean Kingdom, arranged with the Foreign Office at Seoul to draw what meney he needed from the Corean officials at various points, and these Office at Seoul to draw what money he needled if the Corean officials at various points, and the sums should be reimbursed to them through Foreign Office upon his return. The plan work well several times. Finally when he applied for vances of money as previously at different points was met with the reply that the officials contaccommodate him. Upon further inquiry learned that the money paid in by him at Foreign Office had been retained in Seoul, and no ing had ever found its way to the men from whit was borrowed.

ANARCHISTS CONVICTED OF ARSON,

FIVE MEMBERS OF THE GANG WHO HAVE BEEN

ON TRIAL IN CHICAGO SENT TO PRISON. Chicago, Oct. 20.-Fire insurance officials and the officers of the Chicago Fire Department were pleased last night when the verdict of the jury in the case of the gang of Anarchist firebugs, who have been on triat for ten days before Judge Brentano, was announced. The following were found guilty of arson: William Scharf, sentenced to prison for seven years; Gustave E. Nelson, five years; Carl Herlitz, three years; Josephine Herlitz, his wife, two years; Caroline Nelson, wife of Gus tave, two years. Clement Schulz, who was also indicted turned State's evidence. Scharf was the leader of the gang, having come here from New York, where he belonged to the notorious Hand" society of Anarchists and firebugs. Nelson and Schulz also associated with Scharf in New-

and Schulz also associated with Scharf in New-York.

Seven of the fires were set by the gang in different parts of the city for the purpose of collecting the insurance; but the State rested its case chiefly on the burning of Scharf's house, in One-hundred-and-third-st., last August, and the firing of Nelson's house, at No. 101 Edgewood-ave, remote from Scharf's place. The gang had prepared ingenious devices for the starting of their fires after departing from the house temporarily, so as to avert suspicion.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND.

A YOUNG WOMAN ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN WHO

PROVES TO BE AN EXPERT SHOPLIFTER. Detective-Sergeant Hayes, of the Fifth Precinct yesierday afternoon arrested Emma Schoeling, nineteen years old, who lives at No. 160 Powersst., on complaint of Herman L. Gundlach, a jew No. 332 Redford-ave., who charged the young woman with stealing a diamond. The pin was taken from her by Gundlach. Emma had gone into the store and asked to look at some dia monds. A trayful was shown, and, pair of earrings, she asked Gundlach to put them to one side, saying that she would return for them. The leweller then missed the pin, and as

to one side, saying that she would return for them. The jeweller then missed the pin, and accused the young woman of stealing it. He prevented her from leaving the store until he had searched her and discovered, he alleges, the missing diamond. Detective Hayes was then called in, and arrested the woman.

When searched at the station-house by a matron nothing was found on her, and she was locked up, protesting her innocence.

The young woman is the eldest child of a family of seven children. Her father is a glass-worker in Brookfield's factory, in Grand-st., and the family are highly respected. Emma is a member of the old Bushwick Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Hageman is pastor, and was a constant attendant at the Sunday-school.

Last evening the mother of the young woman said that Emma had been employed until a few weeks ago as a straw-hat trimmer, and after the season was over told her that she was working on fet hats in the city. She would bring her wages home every Saturday night. Recently it was learned that she was borrowing the money from her Sunday-school friends, and had not been employed for some time.

Last night the young woman told Detective Hayes that she had been robbing jewelry stores for a month and had pawned the articles stolen. When asked what she had done with the money she said she had spent it. Emma admitted having stolen a \$500 pair of diamond earrings from Adams's jewelry store in Fulton-st. and having pawned them in New-York. She had robbed Henry Batterman's on three occasions, and all the stuff was pawned them in New-York. She had robbed Henry Batterman's on three occasions, and all the stuff was pawned them in New-York. She had robbed Henry Batterman's on three occasions, and all the stuff was pawned them in New-York. She had robbed Henry Batterman's on three occasions, and all the stuff was pawned them in New-York. She had robbed Henry Batterman's on three occasions, and all the stuff was pawned and the tickets destroyed. After she stole the diamond pin a letter was iound on

WILL NEW-YORK ELECT SUCH A MAN

MAYOR AGAIN?

THE GRAND JURY SAID THAT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE UNDER HIM HAD BEEN "MER-CENARY, SLOVENLY AND WHOLLY IN-DECENT"-JOHN J. SCANNELL, THE

From every political point of view the defeat of Tammany Hall seems to be assured. The shift from Nathan Straus to Hugh J. Grant fo. Mayor cannot, in the opinion of the most experienced politician in this city, change the verdict which the people are prepared to render two weeks from next Tuesday against the most victous, most degraded, most corrupt, greedy and abandoned coterie of thugs and blacklegs ever banded together for public robbery. The same mercenary gang of political thieves and ruffians who have revelled in the spoils under Gilroy's administration started in to pillage the city treasury under the first administration of Grant. The only difference was that when the gang first got in they were less bold and barefaced in their manner of stealing. Tammany Hall, at the beginning of Grant's administration, exposed some of the rottenness and corrup-

tion existing in the Market Bureau and the Dock Department, but only for the purpose of getting the members of the rival Democratic organization out and taking complete possession of all the opportunities for thievery. No effort was made to stop the wrongdoing. Some of the identical rascals have been allowed to remain at their old posts. Being only required to join Tammany Hall, they were permitted to go on

stealing as of yore. The Public Works Department, Park Department, Fire Department and a majority of the other city departments have been in Tammany's hands about ever since Grant first entered the Mayor's office, and their record has been one of constant and continuous peculation. There is no evidence that Grant ever made an effort to expose stealing, which he knew must be going on, unless h had reasons of his own for wanting to get rid of

the thief. The Dock Department investigation was started to oust from office Edwin A. Post and James M. Matthews, the County Democracy Dock Commissioners whom Tammany found in control of the department. The game of removal was abandoned wher a dea. was made by which the patronage of the Dock Department was turned over to Tammany Hall. Then Mr. Grant, who had Post and Matthews before him on charges as long as the Pentateuch, suddenly dismissed the charges without putting on record a line of ex

planation. THE GREEDY GANG KNEW THEIR MAN. The hungry and greedy gang which supported Grant in his first race for Mayor knew their man well, and were not disappointed in him. knew his record during the three years while he was Sheriff, and had knowledge of his system for sharing in the sums levied by his deputies upon unfortunate litigants which later on was reyealed by his own reluctant testimony before the Fassett Investigating Committee. The Grand Jury of March, 1890, which investigated the man ner in which the Sheriff's office was conducted under Flack, Grant and previous Sheriffs, said of it: "It has been tainted and corrupt; there has been an utter subversion of the public interests to personal gain. It has been mercenary, slovenly and wholly indecent."

Grant's indecent.

Grant's insuccessful campaign for Mayor in
1884 had left him with badly depleted finances,
for he had spent money lavishly in his contest
of that year with Grace and Gibbs. But the
immense income of the Sheriff's office for three
years replaced his losses, and he entered the
Mayor's office in 1889 a comparatively wealthy
man.

man.

His present to Croker of \$10,000 under the guise of a gift to his godehild, Flossie, was but a drop in the bucket to Grant. Considering the large sums which flowed into his bank account through his plan of "working" the victims of litigation his plan of "working" the victims of litigation in the Sheriff's office he might have turned over to Croker many times the sum the latter is known have received. His failure to whack up nore evenly is said to have been the original ause of the blitter feud which afterward broke out between him and the Croker family. When Grant became Mayor the first time it

impossible it was to conduct an administration in the people's interest under Tammany methods Croker gradually got the upper hand, Grant's appointments began to grow worse

HERE ARE SAMPLES OF GRANTS AP-POINTMENTS

The appointment of such men as "Paddy" Divver and "Tom" Grady, Police Justices; "Joe" Koch, E. T. Fitzpatrick and W. S. Andrews, Excise Commissioners, Barney Martin, Commissioner of Jurors; John McClave, James J. Martin and John C. Sheehan, Police Commissioners, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Accounts; Andrew J. White, Police Justice; James J. Phelan, Dock Commissioner; Haor S. Heattle and "Big Tom" Brennan, Street Cleaning Commissioners; E. V. Skinner, "Abe" Schwab and P. Henriques, Bridge Trusteed, and others of like lik, showed the people what Mr. Grant meant when he said in his first letter accepting the Tammany nomination that his choice of officials would be made from the "best material which the citizenship of the county affords."

With the experience which the "citizenship of the county" has had of Mr. Grant's perniclous ways and methods of conducting the business of this great metropolis it is hardly probable that he Koch, E. T. Fitzpatrick and W. S. Andrews,

ways and methods of conducting the business this great metropolis it is hardly probable that will have another opportunity to put in places honor and trust such travestles upon decency "Paddy" Divyer, "Joe" Koch and "Barne, Martin. About the only discreditable appoin "Paddy" Divver, "Joe" Koch and "Barney Martin. About the only discreditable appointment which was pressed upon him which he did not eventually make before his term expired was that of John J. Scannell, the murderer of Hugh Donahue, to be Fire Commissioner. Mayor Giroy, however, supplied the deficiency in Mr. Grant's Tammany record, and appointed Scannell Fire Commissioner, to fill a two-years' vacancy in January, 1893, and four months later, when a six-years' vacancy occurred in the board, Mr. Gilroy transferred Mr. Scannell to the place with the full term. That Scannell bears no malice toward Grant was shown on Friday at Tammany Hall, when Scannell, rising in his seat in the Executive Council of the Wigwam as leader of the Xith Assembly District, declared that so far as Grant was concerned "bygones should be bygones" and he would use every effort in his power to make Grant Mayor again. By this Scannell doubtless meant that his notarious methods for raising campaign funds for Tammany would be undertaken this year in the interest of Hugh J. Grant.

GRACE PRAISES STRONG. THE EX-MAYOR, MR. FA RCHILD AND OTHERS

ADDRESS AN ANTI-TAMMANY MEETING.

An Anti-Tammany meeting held last evening in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth-st, and Third-ave., enthusiastic and largely attended. Colonel J. oom, candidate for Assembly in the XXIVth Dis triet, presided, and after a stirring speech, in which ed upon all present to vote against Tam many Hall, introduced Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, the State Democracy candidate for Congress in the district, who was warmly applauded. Mr. Monroe was followed by James Byrne. When ex-Mayor William R. Grace came forward the house shook with applause. "As a Democrat," said Mr. Grace, "I advocate the nomination and hope to see the election of every candidate who is on the ticket of the State Democracy. Although the head of the tleket is a Republican, we will stand by him on the faith of our word, which we have given to all those who have promised to overthrow Tammany Hall. (Applause.) This will prove that we are not alone enthusiastic and numerous, but well disciplined also. (Applause.) Colonel William L. Strong is a strong Anti-Know-Nothing, and was the same years ago, and I assure you that he is openly and avowedly opposed to the A. P. A. of to-day. (Applause.) There is no citizen whose voice on the subject of personal liberty is more liberal than his. I say, therefore, that the people have resolved for the honor of their homes, for the safety of their children and for the dignity of their own manhood to see the election of every candidate who is on th

Continued on Eighth Page.

ANOTHER OHIO MOB GATHERS.

ANXIOUS TO GET HOLD OF A NEGRO WHO ASSAILED A WOMAN.

THE JAIL AT NEWARK MENACED BY AN ANGRY CROWD-THE SHERIFF SWEARING IN A

LARGE NUMBER OF DEPUTIES-MILITIA MAY BE CALLED OUT Newark, Ohio, Oct. 20.-In a cell at the county jail is a negro who was arrested in the central part of the city last night, and has since been identified

as the man who assaulted Mrs. Katharine Neibling

at her home in Ash-st, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Neibling is a widow, nearly sixty years old. In order to escape the fellow opened the cellar door and threw his victim down the stairs, rendering her unconscious. When arrested the negro was en her unconscious. When arrested the negro was curgaged in digging a vault. The police sent a carriage
for Mrs. Neibling, and she rully identified him.
The news of the identification spread like wildfire,
and at an early hour a mob of several hundred assembled at the jail. The Washington Court House
affair, however, was fresh in everybody's mind,
and naturally served to restrain the men who
otherwise would have acted quickly. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 29.-The Adjutant-General is anxious to-night about the situation at Newark. There is great indignation there against Ward, the negro who attacked Mrs. Lieberling and who is in tail there; especially since it is found that he served

ago and in 1885 was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing "Irish Moli," a woman of the town, and received a life sentence, but was pardoned three years later by Governor Foraker. The Sheriff of Licking County telegraphs that he thinks he can control the mob with deputies. He is swearing in a large number of these, and will not call out the military unless the situation grows threatening. There is a company of the 17th Infantry at Newark. ago and in 1885 was convicted of murder in th

WANTS COL. COIT ARRESTED FOR MURDER ACTION TAKEN BY THE FATHER OF ONE OF THE MEN KILLED WHEN THE MILITIA AT WASH-

INGTON COURT HOUSE FIRED. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 26.-A dispatch from Wash ington Court House says that the father of Smith Welsh, one of the men killed when the mob fired upon on Wednesday night by the militia, has made affidavit, upon which it is propothe arrest of Colonel A. B. Coit and Major John C. Speaks of the 14th Regiment, this city, on th charge of murder. Colonel Coit says that no warrant has yet been served. He did not give order to fire, for he was in another part of the courthouse at the time, and Lieutenant Oyler was in command; but it was the only thing to do. The mob had broken down the doors of the courthouse and a shot had been fired at the militia from the mob before the soldiers fired. Colonel Coit says that the Coroner has found the bullet which entered Weish's skull was a 22-calibre revolver ball, so he must have been killed by some one in the mob, and not by the militia at all. A number of reputable people at Washington Court House have openly charged that Colonel Coit was drunk, but all the newspaper correspondents who were with the troops unite in exonerating him of this charge. order to fire, for he was in another part of the

A TUGBOAT SUNK IN THE FOG.

RUN DOWN BY THE FERRYBOAT MAUCH CHUNK -ONE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.

The ferryboat Mauch Chunk, running on t Thirty-ninth-st. ferry from the Battery to South Brooklyn, ran into and sank the towboat F. A. Kerker, of Harlem, yesterday morning. There was a dense fog at the time, and when off the Battery the vessels came together with a crash, which caused a panic on board the ferryboat, which had

The Kerker was struck amidships, and went down immediately. One of the crew of the tug was picked up by the ferryboat, and two others was picked up by the ferryboat, and two others were taken aboard by another boat. It is supposed that a fourth man, a negro cook, was drowned. The tug was owned by Parker & Slattery, sof Harlem, and was only three years old. She was worth about \$5,500.

Charles E. Ripley was the pilot of the Mauch Chunk. She left her Brooklyn slip at 7:10 a. m., and owing to the heavy fog blew her whistles continuously, the pilot says. Suddenly the tug loomed up in the fog. ten feet ahead; the signal to back was given on the ferryboat, but the collision could not be averted. Ripley says that there was no whistle blown by the tug.

TO BUILD A WONDERFUL TELESCOPE EX-SENATOR FAIR TO FURNISH THE MONEY TO

CARRY OUT PROF. M'GEORGE'S IDEA. San Francisco, Oct. 29 (Special).—Ex-Senator James G. Fair is interested in a telescope-building greatest star-magnifier the world has ever seen. The instrument will not only bring distant planet nearer than the great equatorial at Lick Observatory, but it will permit as many as fifty person to use it at the same time. The instrument has been perfected by Professor McGeorge, formerly Director of the Astronomical Station at Melbourn but now in the Paris Observatory. There he has worked on his new telescope, which will have no feet in diameter. The cost will not be more than feet in diameter. The cost will not be more than \$100,000, yet it will have ten times the light-giving power of the Lick Observatory glass. Mr. McGeorge, when he had perfected his plans, began hunting for a millionaire patron. He wrote to an old friend in this city, Dr. McLean, and gave him an outline of his plans. McLean saw ex-Senator Fair, and the California capitalist was so much struck with the Idea that he offered to advance money to build the telescope and mount it in the Lick Observatory. The plan is to perfect the glass here, and then take it to the Faris Exposition, where it would soon pay for itself.

GENERAL BOOTH HERE.

A BIG RECEPTION WILL BE GIVEN HIM TO-MOR-

ROW-HE TALKS ABOUT HIS WORK. The founder and commander-in-chief of the Salva ion Army, General William Booth, arrived in this city late on Friday. He came from Canada, where, in the last twenty days, he has addressed 100,000 people in seventy five speeches. The reception to Gen eral Booth in this city will take place to-morrow when a series of demonstrations in his honor

He received a number of reporters yesterday the Plaza Hotel, and spoke at length about his work. He is a tail man with a full, long, white beard, and would serve, if dressed in a less martial way, as a model for one of the patriarchs of old. He appeared even tailer than he is because of the high silk hat which he wore. His long coat was o the military kind, ornamented with the insignia the Salvation Army, and his waistcoat was bright red cloth embroidered in yellow, and also bearing the Salvation Army decoration. With the General were his son, Bailington Booth, and Colo nel Eadie, the latter's secretary. Other member of his party are Colonel Lawley, Colonel Nichol Captain Taylor and Staff Captain Malan. Genera Booth is an enthusiast on the subject of his work and speke earnestly about the good which has already been done by the army and of the great good it still contemplates doing "My scheme," said he, "is superior to that of Baron Hirsca or of any other person in the world. When a man is down in the world there is no reason why he should always remain down. All that a poor man wants is a chance to elevate himself, and that we propose to give him."

The essence of his scheme is to transfer "prepared" colonies. He defended the army in the matter of its noise and music, and said: "You can divide the Church into two parts—the noisy and the silent worshippers. We don't object if people sit as silent as tombstones in their pews; but we also claim the right to do as we please in that matter."

As to his personal habits, General Booth said: "For months before I landed here, I was a vegetarian, but I have lately relapsed into the meat habit, and that is because I do not want to be considered odd when I go to dinners which have been arranged for ine."

After the mass-meeting to-morrow a "welcome and spoke earnestly about the good which has al

arranged for ine."

After the mass-meeting to-morrow a "welcome demonstration" will take place in Music Hall. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY MURDER. Rochester, Oct. 20 (Special).-A confession

William Lake, who murdered Emma Hunt in Carlton, Orleans County, on Tuesday evening, wa to-day found in Lake's room at the farmhouse of Joseph Van Camp. Both the murderer and his victim were employed by Van Camp, and it was in this house that her bady was found with the head terribly bruised with a hammer, the throat cut and the abdomen cut open. Lake's letter was written before the murder. In it he announces his letention of killing the girl because he loved her and she was not true to him. He also states his intention of committing suicide. He disappeared immediately after the murder, and searching parties have not discovered him or his body. A man was seen in Albion to-day, who resembled him, and who ran when approached by an officer.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPECULATING ON THE DEATHS OF THE

CZAR AND THE AMEER.

THE BELGIAN SOCIALISTS-INTERVENTION DI THE EAST-MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PRO-

GRAMME-DISCORD IN IRELAND -MR. BAYARD'S ADDRESS. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright: 1804: By The Tribune Association.) London, Oct. 20.-The grave condition of the Czar of Russia, especially at the moment when England may have difficulties on hand in Afghanistan and when the Chinese problem is approaching a settlement, naturally causes no small anxiety here. Judging from past experiences, everybody is agreed that Alexander's influence would in all these matters wherever they affected him be cast for peace. Notwithstanding all his bigotry and obstinacy-largely in consequence of the latter-Alexander was able to steer his empire through perils and dangers which might have ended in war. It was his ruling desire to abstain from enterprises which might provoke conflict with neighboring States. His Central Asian generals sometimes got out of hand, and once nearly brought about war with

Within the last few days, with one foot in the grave, he has rudely checked the ambitious projects of General Youoff. There is little doubt that the border conflict between the Russians and Afghans on the Pamirs, reported this week, ended in bloodshed and in Russian advance into territory claimed by the Ameer. No sooner was this known to the Czar than he ordered the withdrawal of the Russians within the old lines of the frontier, on the ground that any forward movement would anticipate the decision of the Angio-Russian Delimitation Commission. This was no more than a just and proper step, but how seldom have Russian adventurers acted justly in the far-off regions of Central Asia! M. Gortshakoff's broken pledges to England are as numerous as mile-posts.

England. But in far off Samarkand the Czare

will came to be respected

Alexander III has not been all that Western nations approve. He is an anti-Semite, and in the hands of one man and one only-his old tutor Pobedonostseff-he has in all religious matters acted upon lines of positive bigotry. Nor can he be acquitted of responsibility for the many horrors of Siberian exile. On the other hand, when the Czar fully realized the workings of the Pan Slav agitators in the Balkan, and the encouragements their proceedings gave to the discontented nearer his own throne, he peremptorily restrained their zeal and shipped off the chief wirepuller to a distant post.

These matters, however, were all within Alexander's empire. In his foreign relations the Czar's conduct was more praiseworthy, and Europe is now wondering whether his successor will continue the same line of policy. All the world knew the firmness with which the Czar held his Ministers and Generals in check. With the exception of Pobedonostseff, every man of them was his clerk, and it was doubtless this attempt to act the part of Atlas that has shaken the Czar's giant constitution It is impossible to expect similar powers from his successor. He is known to be amiable and easygoing, but certainly is not credited with possessing any special firmness of character. Moreover, he has not had sufficient experience to put the brake upon the ambitious men who have been nursed in a mil'tary system and who look to war for fields of promotion. It adds to the difficulties of the situation when we remember that M. De Glers, who is at the head of foreign affairs, must soon retire, by reason of ill health and advancing How difficult it will be to find another in his place, with such peaceful tendencies!

Grand-duke Vladimir, in passing through France yesterday, smoothed the anxieties of Parisians by declaring that Russian friendship for France would undergo no change. This may be true, but it is significant that the illness of the Czar caused a fall in the Paris Bourse, which holds twelve milliards of francs of Russian stock, It is also generally understood that the Czarewitch is not personally enthusiastic about the French alliance, and is decidedly more friendly to Emperor William than the present Czar.

The issues of the Afghan question involved in this lamentable illness closely affect England. The Ameer's death is not unlikely to be followed by civil war. If England forcibly interferes to maintain the rights of Habibullah against his younger brother's claims, Russia may demand to occupy Afghan territory from the Oxus to the Hindoo Koosh. This policy is already indicated by the "Novoe Vremya," and if adopted would possibly lead to a proposal for the partition of the kingdom or the acceptance of Ishak Khan as ruler. This pretender was recently reported dead, but he is generally expected to come to life again at the first opportunity, as an instrument in the hands of the Russian party

in Samarkand.

The Belgian elections will give great impulse to the Socialistic movement on the Continent, as is already apparent in Vienna. Though the final result is not yet known, it seems likely that the Clerical majority is to be confronted, not by solid Moderates or Liberals, but chiefly by a Socialist opposition. The conflicting elements of such a divergence may lead to grave results, especially as the Socialists are Collectivist to a man. Their desire for the State to possess all industries and a'l capital may bring them into collision with the peasantry, who largely farm their own land. But apart from any issues with the peasantry there are quite sufficient dangers before the State in the extreme hostilities which prevail between Clericalism and Socialism

Last week brief reference was made to the reported efforts of the British Government to bring about the intervention of the European Powers in the Eastern struggle. Some Government papers attempted to deny this story, obviously influenced by the circumstance that Lord Rosebery's efforts were unattended with success. 'The Daily News' now admits the truth of the circular. According to this semi-official explanation, it was the knowledge that China was willing to negotiate for peace that induced Lord Rosebery to sound the Foreign Powers, and "The Daily News" declares that a majority are in accord with England as to the course to be pursued. It also asserts that Japan has not expressed a definite rejection in answer to Lord Rosebery's inquiry whether certain proposals might be regarded as a basis of negotiation. The whole meaning of the situation is this, that a majority of the great Powers are not unwilling to intervene with England when the proper moment arrives, but the time for intervention will not have been reached until one of the combatants is more completely paralyzed than is the case to-day. It seems foolishness to propose intervention at a moment when the two combatants are facing each other for another engagement. If China be decisively beaten in the impending battle west of the Yaloo and driven back shattered upon Peking, then will be a more suitable moment for European action than the present.

Home subjects this week have been few. Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham programme of social reforms has disconcerted the Radical wirepullers, because of its practical and attractive shape. The strongest criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's newest proposal comes from the capitalists, who point out that if £80,000,000, saved by the working classes and lodged in Government savings banks